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MONDAY, MAY 24TH, 1852.

THOMAS ROMNEY ROBINSON, D. D., PRESIDENT,
in the Chair.

MR. J. HUBAND SMITH exhibited a stone urn, with a glass urn, found in a tumulus at Dunadry, county of Antrim.

On its surface there was a rich, black, loamy soil, and the farmer on whose land it was, having resolved to spread it over the adjoining ground, proceeded to remove it for that purpose, and in doing so came to the cairn, in which he discovered, at a depth of three feet from the surface, on the eastern side, and lying horizontally, a human skeleton, having on its head a ring of lignite, and at the feet the stone urn, and a little glass ring. The urn was distinguished from those found hitherto, by having handles at the sides and a brass cover upon the top. The mound, which was exceedingly large, was now entirely effaced.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Smith.

Sir William R. Hamilton read a supplementary Paper in illustration of his communication of the 8th of December last, on the connexion of Quaternions with continued fractions and quadratic equations.

In this paper he assigned the four Biquaternions which are the *imaginary* roots of the equation

$$q^2 = qi + j;$$

and showed that *these* were as well adapted as the two *real* roots assigned in his former communication, to furnish the real quaternion value of the continued fraction,

$$\left(\frac{j}{i+}\right)^x 0.$$

He also showed that when the continued fraction

$$u_x = \left(\frac{b}{a+}\right)^x 0$$